

# FEDERAL PARTY ASKS US TO KEEP FAITH

Memorial Asks Fulfillment of Peace Treaty Terms.

PHILIPPINES TO BE JOINED

Want It an Inseparable Part of the United States.

FRIARS AN ANCIENT EVIL

Debate on Philippines Tariff in the Senate — Senator Teller Again Scores the Administration — A Letter From General Chaffee.

Consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed in the Senate at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. Mr. Teller of Colorado continued his speech against the policy of holding the islands.

He found no trouble, he said, about the title of the United States to the Philippine Islands. He knew that the title might be questioned, but it was not going to be questioned. No nation was going to raise any question about it.

Not Morally Rightful.

He did not think, however, that morally the United States was in rightful possession of the islands, because he did not believe that when the United States took the sovereignty it took it with a right to hold it against the will of the eight or ten million people of the archipelago. He could not see how any court could say that the Philippines, in resisting the United States, were technically guilty of treason.

Speaking of the contrabandition between the views of army officers in Manila and those of the Philippine Commission, Mr. Teller asked whether General Chaffee agreed with the Commission. This question brought Mr. Proctor (Rep., Va.) into the discussion, and he went on to read a personal letter to himself from General Chaffee, saying: "I believe we are progressing fairly well in stamping out what remains of the insurrection."

General Chaffee's Views.

The letter added that the whole archipelago was almost completely in a peaceful condition, with the exception of a few provinces in Samar and Luzon. He expressed the belief that in two or three months the insurrection would be stamped out.

During Mr. Teller's attack upon the policy of the Administration Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) asked:

"Does the Senator not find something atrocious in our policy—something he can approve?"

Mr. Teller: "That is a very unfair question, but I am going to make this speech from my standpoint."

"I'm not a fanatical. We have done some beneficent things in the islands."

Water Cure Torture.

Speaking of the "water cure" torture, Mr. Teller read a letter from a soldier with General Funston, saying that he had assisted at the application of the water cure torture to 100 natives, all but twenty of whom had died. If such horrible tortures, Mr. Teller said, were not used, the Government would be unable to prove that they were not true.

He admitted that these outrages had been committed largely by Macabebe scouts, but said that such savages never should have been taken into the military service of the Government.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) by permission of Mr. Teller, said, were not chairman of the Philippine Commission, whether it was true, as was charged in some newspapers, that that committee was conducting its business in a sort of star chamber manner, representatives of the press being excluded.

Mr. Lodge denied in the most explicit and positive manner that there was any justification for the charge, and said that the representatives of three press associations were present at every meeting of the committee and made very full reports of the testimony.

Secret Sessions.

Mr. Patterson, a minority member of the committee, made a remark which was repeated by Mr. Lodge, who denied that he had made any suggestion favoring secret sessions. Objection was made by Mr. Hoar to the statement of anything that had occurred in committee. But notwithstanding that, Mr. Patterson finished what he had to say, which was in effect that newspaper correspondents were excluded from the opportunity to be present in the committee room and comment upon what took place, so that the investigation was to a certain extent a star chamber proceeding.

Mr. Teller resumed the floor, and after some further remarks he said he would postpone his speech until the conclusion of his speech.

The President's Office laid before the Senate a letter from Governor Taft to the Secretary of War with the memorial of the Federal party in the Philippines. The letter was read in full. The memorial included the following points:

The Federal party prays a declaration by Congress to the effect that the Philippine Islands are an integral part of the Republic of the United States of North America, constituting a Territory with the rights and privileges which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the other Territories of the United States, such as that of becoming eventually a State of the Union.

Friars an Ancient Evil.

The memorial speaks of "The ancient evil known as the friars," and prays that "Congress, acting within its sovereign authority, will be pleased to take the steps best suited for attacking the danger at the root."

The memorial having been read, Mr. Hoar remarked that it was a pretty good commentary on the attitude of the Philippine Commission which prohibits the promulgation by any society of any political opinions or policy.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah), a minority member of the Philippine Commission, read extracts from Governor Taft's testimony showing that the three native members of the Philippine Commission were members of the Federal party.

Mr. Hoar retorted sarcastically, that it was quite lawful for members of a political party in the Philippines islands to promulgate political opinions, provided they professed a marvelous admiration for the Commission; while it was a penal offense to express any desire for independence.

Utterance of Three Members.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Cal.), another minority member of the Philippine Commission, remarked on the significance of the fact that the memorial was to be regarded as the utterance of three members of the Philippine Commission. The Federal party, he said, had brought ac-

A memorial to Congress from the Federal party in the Philippines, laid before the Senate yesterday, calls upon Congress to carry into effect the intention expressed in the treaty of peace to join the Philippines to the United States in such a manner that they shall never become separated.

A declaration is prayed for announcing that the archipelago is an integral part of the United States, constituting a territory and to become eventually a State.

Mr. Teller yesterday continued his speech on the Philippines tariff bill.

cession to the peace party in the islands under the declaration and pledge that it stood for statehood in the American Union.

"And I take it," he continued, "that if the Republic party would make known its purpose that in this generation and probably in the next it is not intended to give statehood to the Philippines, those of them who have rallied to the American standard and to the cause of peace would leave, as rats desert a sinking ship."

The debate continued till 5 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:05 adjourned.

TREATY RIGHTS OF SENATE.

House Committee Considering the Treaty Resolutions.

The House Committee on Ways and Means yesterday took up the Tawney resolution to investigate the alleged right of the Senate and the President to negotiate and give effect of law to reciprocity treaties, without the consent of the House.

John H. Tawney, of the Democratic side of the chamber, said that the right, under the Constitution, to originate revenue measures.

It was referred to a sub-committee composed of Payne of New York, Balfour of Pennsylvania, and Groves of Ohio. Republicans and Richardson of Tennessee and Robertson of Louisiana, Democrats.

TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED.

No Substantial Opposition to Danish Island Purchase.

A bill of the Senate on the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indian has been made by Senator Cullum, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who is in charge of the convention. This counting of noses shows that there will be no organized opposition to ratification.

There will be some individual opposition from the Democratic side of the chamber, but at least one Republican Senator (Hale) will vote against it. No program for taking up the treaty has yet been arranged, owing to the desirability of first disposing of the Philippine tariff bill, but if there are no indications of a vote being reached on the latter measure it is probable that the treaty will be pushed to the front early next week in the hope of disposing of it within one or two executive sessions.

SMOKE LAW VIOLATORS.

Fine Imposed in One Case and Others Continued.

Frank H. Walker, proprietor of the Yale Steam Laundry, was in the Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the smoke law. He made the plea of not guilty, but the judge found him guilty and fined him \$25, which he paid.

John E. McGinnis, superintendent of the Purley Ice Company, John D. Coughlin, manager of the Fendall Building, and T. Franklin Schneider, manager of the Fendall Building, were also charged with violating the smoke law, but their cases were continued to tomorrow.

Abraham Lerner, proprietor of the Palais Royal, demanded a jury trial.

Postal Appropriation to BE LARGER THAN ASKED

House Committee Completes Bill Making Appropriation of \$137,916,598—Exceeds the Estimate by \$3,185,022.

The House Committee on Postoffice and Postroads yesterday completed the bill making appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Chairman Lord will report it to the House tomorrow, and will call it up early next week.

The bill as it will be reported to the House carries \$137,916,598, which is an increase of \$11,133,916 over the appropriations for the current year, and \$3,185,022 more than the estimates submitted by the Postmaster General.

The largest item in the bill is \$41,250,000 for transportation by railroad, which is an increase of \$2,250,000 over the current year.

The bill carries \$1,000,000 more than was asked for for postoffice clerks, and of the sum \$81,000 is to be devoted to promotions, thereby leading gradually to a system of classification, for which the postoffice clerks are now contending. For salaries of railway postal clerks, \$11,250,000.

MR. GROUT DISGRUNTLED.

Objects to the Terms of Oleomargarine Bill as Passed.

How W. W. Grout, of Vermont, a former member of the House of Representatives, and now a member of the Senate, objects to the terms of the oleomargarine bill as passed by the House yesterday, was greatly disgusted with the action of the House yesterday and yesterday upon that measure.

"I think I will go back home," he said yesterday, "and let the matter go. It is enough to disgrace me."

"Because," said Grout, "the House and Secretary Knight, of the National Dairy Union, did not like the letter I wrote to Representative McCarley about the bill, stating that from my point of view there was danger in making any change in the language of the Grout bill, they felt that any such change they could secure would be perfectly justifiable."

"And when the Committee on Agriculture yesterday began offering amendments to its own bill, and thereby disclosed differences between the advocates of the bill, a disorganization of the supporters in the House was inevitable."

"The bill has been amended in such manner by the Scott proviso added to the first section that it practically puts it into the power of every State to regulate its own dairy industry, and thereby destroying the uniformity of action sought by the friends of the bill. I do not think the Senate will take any action upon the bill under existing conditions."

Mr. Crumpacker's resolution authorizes a committee of investigation, with authority to report a bill or resolution to solve the problem. Many members object to this proposition, on the ground that it has the appearance of binding the party and the individual members.

INAUGURATION DATE BILL.

Proposed Amendment Favored by Members of the House.

There is a pronounced sentiment in the House in favor of the bill which passed the Senate Tuesday, proposing an amendment to the Constitution changing inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

There are several House bills now pending before the House Judiciary Committee, proposing a change in the day of inauguration and the meeting of Congress, and it is not improbable that the committee will accept the Senate bill, with slight amendments, as a substitute for the House bill.

An effort will be made by the friends of the measure to secure a vote on it as early as a day as possible, so that it can be sent to the State Legislatures for consideration. Unless the bill to change the date of inauguration is passed at this session it will be too late for it to take effect at the time proposed, 1905.

In order for the amendment to become valid it would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures.

SWEEPING PENSION BILL.

Representative Corliss' Measure to Increase All Allowances to \$12.

Representative Corliss of Michigan yesterday introduced a bill which provides that all soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who have established their right to a pension under the act of June, 1890, shall be allowed a pension of \$12 per month.

This will include, of course, all those on the pension rolls under the provision of that act who now receive less than \$12 per month.

War Revenue Repeal Has Right of Way.

TAX ON BUCKET SHOPS AND TEA

May Be Retained in Accordance With Senate Views—House Ways and Means Committee to Take Up the Matter on Monday.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, yesterday received a communication from a number of cane sugar planters in Louisiana, in which they express their willingness to have a special committee of the House visit Cuba to investigate the sugar question on the ground.

Mr. Payne says no such action will be taken. It is now the purpose to devote today and tomorrow to war claims and pensions, to adjourn over Saturday and begin consideration of the war revenue repeal bill on Monday of next week.

Waiting on Democrats.

Mr. Payne is of the opinion that the bill can be disposed of in two days, but is inclined to wait an expression on this subject from the Democratic leaders, who have not yet agreed on a program.

They are not as solicitous about a debate as they are about an amendment to amend the bill in accordance with the views of those who favor it.

But on this point the report will be made, as a condition of all amendments except those germane to the question.

An effort may be made to retain the tax on bucket shops, also the tax on tea, it being the desire of some of the Republicans to do this in advance of the Senate, from which threats have emanated that steps of this character will be taken.

Cuban Concession Next.

The Ways and Means Committee will be ready to go into the Cuban sugar and Cuban reciprocity matter as soon as the war revenue shall be out of the way.

Mr. Payne at the committee meeting yesterday read a paragraph in a brief communication from the Cuban sugar planters.

1,542,200 pounds per day. As the work-week season is about 110 days in Cuba, the full capacity of the factory with the twenty-four batteries would be 202,742,000 pounds, or 101,370 short tons.

The Western centrifugal dryer is an invention which came from Hawaii, the idea having been caught by a man who saw how rapidly a wet cloth dried on a revolving wheel, and who applied the idea to the drying of raw sugar.

They are manufactured in the United States, but it is said that Glasgow supplies most of them to the Cuban plantations.

NAVY YARD EXTENSION.

Acting Secretary Darling Submits Records to the Senate.

Acting Secretary Darling, of the Navy Department, has sent to the Senate a voluminous copy of all the papers and reports relating to the extension of the navy yard to the east and west of its present quarters.

The papers contain the correspondence with the owners of the property which it is proposed to purchase.

A bill for the purchase of the land to the west of the yard was up before the last Congress, but was not passed. One argument against the bill at that time was that the prices at which the land was offered by the owners were too high.

The estimated cost of the extension as made by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department and included in this report is \$184,153.36 for the eastern extension and \$123,706 for the western extension.

SLAP AT ANTI-TRUST CHARGES.

Senator Gallinger Prevents Their Going into the Record.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.), in presenting a memorial from the Anti-Trust League alleging the violation by certain existing organizations of the Sherman anti-trust law, and the only other subject remaining in the bill is \$25,000 to the Santa Fe from Denver to Newton, Kan.

There is no appropriation in the bill for the purchase of the land, but a special bill on this matter is pending before the committee and will be taken up later.

MR. GALLINGER'S NEW HAMPSHIRE OBJECT, SAYING: "I DO NOT THINK IT PROPER TO LOAD UP THE RECORD WITH UNNECESSARY CHARGES AGAINST A CABINET OFFICER."

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SHIPBUILDERS TO FIGHT.

Object to Bill Limiting Work to Eight Hours a Day.

The House Committee on Labor will today begin a series of hearings on the bill to limit all work on Government contracts to eight hours a day. The bill was reported by the committee in the last Congress.

But this year the shipbuilders propose to put up a very strong fight against it. At present their men work ten hours a day, and it is contended by the builders that if the bill is passed they will be compelled to raise the contract price of the war vessels for the Government 20 to 25 per cent, or reduce the wages of their employees to accord with the new law.

Four hearings are to be given, and on March 20 the committee is to vote on the bill.

Mr. Crumpacker's resolution authorizes a committee of investigation, with authority to report a bill or resolution to solve the problem. Many members object to this proposition, on the ground that it has the appearance of binding the party and the individual members.

TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Chairman Payne Appoints Committee on the Subject.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, yesterday appointed the following sub-committee to consider the Tawney resolution to investigate the rights of the House in connection with reciprocity treaties:

Representatives Payne, Dabell, and Groves, Republicans, and Representatives Richardson and Robertson, Democrats.

INDIAN BILL READY.

Committee Makes a Reduction of About \$1,000,000.

The bill making appropriations for the Indian service for the next fiscal year will be reported to the House today from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The committee has made a reduction of about \$1,000,000 from the appropriation for the current year, or about \$8,750,000 in all.

Five Indian agencies are abolished. The membership of the Dawes Commission is reduced from four to three, and the appropriation for its maintenance from \$200,000 to \$120,000. It was stated to the committee that the work of the Commission could not be completed within the next two years.

For the townsite commission the appropriation is reduced from \$150,000 to \$25,000, as its work will be finished with the current calendar year.

The committee took no action regarding the order requiring Indians to have their hair cut and to cease painting their faces, for the reason that it was informed that the order had never been really issued. Agitation of the matter, however, has brought to the Indian Bureau numbers of applications for appointments as barbers at the several Indian agencies.

WANTS CENSUS OFFICE ROSTER.

Mr. Lodge's Demand for Information Passed by the Senate.

The Senate yesterday passed resolutions directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a list of all persons employed in the Census Bureau, stating the nature of their duties, the dates of their appointments, the places from which they were appointed, and their salaries.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. Lodge and was passed immediately at his request.

MR. SHAW'S FIRST REQUEST.

New Secretary Asks for More Counters and Another Laborer.

In his first communication to Congress since he has been at the head of the Treasury Department, Secretary Shaw has asked for an increase in the clerical force in one of the divisions under his department.

He has transmitted with his approval the request of Register J. W. Lyons for 200 additional clerks, at \$750 a year each, and one laborer at \$600.

MORE POWER FOR SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION

Senate Committee to Report Bill Favorably—Increase in Salary for Minister to Persia.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday took up the commercial treaty with Spain, and the committee was to have made a written report to the power of the Senate to such treaty, without reference to the House of Representatives, but he was not at the meeting, and the matter went over.

The committee discussed the consular reorganization bill in an informal way, but reached no decision regarding it.

It was decided to report favorably to the Senate bill giving to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission powers similar to those of the United States courts to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers and to punish for contempt, and also the power to take testimony in foreign countries.

The bill was slightly amended.

An amendment to the House diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was also decided on, giving to the Minister to Persia a salary of \$7,500 instead of \$5,000.

When the Spanish treaty claims bill was taken from the calendar in the Senate later it went over without action at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who questioned the propriety of giving to such a court the power to commit for contempt.

BILL PROVIDING FOR CARE OF INSANE

Commissioners Refer It to City Solicitor.

Major Sylvester and Sanitary Officer Frank Think That It Fills a Long Felt Want.

The District Commissioners have referred Senate bill No. 229, providing for the proper management of persons thought to be insane, to the City Solicitor for his opinion as to the merits and form of the measure.

The bill was a few days ago referred to the Police Department for consideration and report.

Sanitary Officer J. A. Frank commended its provisions and expressed the opinion that its adoption would meet a long recognized want.

Major Sylvester's Opinion.

Major Sylvester, in forwarding this report to the Commissioners, stated that in his opinion the proposed measure covers the ground to better advantage than any legislation yet brought to his attention.

This bill was drafted by Dr. D. J. Forry, Hickling, and in speaking of its provisions to a Times reporter yesterday, he said that it put into legal form the principal practices that have grown up in the Police Department in the management of the insane. He said the main purpose of the proposed law is to remove the stigma now attaching to the detention of persons who are insane.

Dr. Hickling described the circumstances in which a man and his family find themselves when his mind becomes affected and he should be subjected to treatment.

He said that there was no legal way to treat such a man but to cause his arrest and temporary detention in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Hickling said that this procedure was attended by more or less excitement and a feeling of humiliation on the part of the patient.

Very often the patient was detained in a hospital or in a private residence, and the means used and the man's misery was considerably aggravated thereby.

Gives No Idea of Constraint.

The author of the bill said that if it should become a law the machinery for the temporary detention of the man would work along lines less harsh and that the patient would entirely lose the idea that he was being constrained. The method of entry into the condition of insanity by two physicians and the temporary detention of the patient in a hospital or in a private residence, Dr. Hickling thinks matters of great importance.

He said that the law fitted into the necessities of the situation in the early stages of insanity when the proper treatment could be given. He said that the proposed law would be beneficial to the public.

Very often the patient was detained in a hospital or in a private residence, and the means used and the man's misery was considerably aggravated thereby.

OLEO BILL PASSED AFTER A SKIRMISH

Minority Substitute Measure Defeated by a Vote of 117 to 161.

ALLEN AMENDMENT IS SUSTAINED

It Was Fought Vigorously by the Butter Men.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Imposes a Tax of Ten Cents a Pound on All Oleo Colored in Imitation of Butter, and One-Fourth Cent on Uncolored—Penalties Provided.

FAVORS PANAMA ROUTE.

Engineer Morrison, of the Canal Commission, Heard by Committee.

Mr. George M. Morrison, one of the engineer members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was yesterday's witness before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

His testimony was very strongly in favor of the Panama route, which he said presented fewer engineering obstacles than that across Nicaragua.

The question of the control of the Chagres River had been solved to the complete satisfaction of practical engineers, he said, and there would be no difficulty in securing an ample supply of water at the summit level.

Good foundations for each of the locks and dams on the Panama route were available, whereas he would hesitate to risk his reputation in the construction of the big dam at Ochoa, on the Nicaraguan route.

In reply to questions regarding the tunnel route at San Blas recommended by General Sorrel, Mr. Morrison said that while it was possible to construct a canal there, it was impracticable. If any accident should happen to a vessel while in the tunnel, such as would sink her, it would be almost impossible to get the wreck out, as it could not be blown up without endangering the tunnel.

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